

206 Rumania was connected by telegraph to Prague, Istanbul, Odessa and Belgrade.

2. Submarine Cables

There was a submarine telegraph cable from Constanța to Kilvos, which was used on the Bucarest—Istanbul telegraph circuit.

3. Wireless.

207 Rumania was fairly well equipped with wireless stations, but after the Government took them over from "Air France," who originally installed them, their working became less efficient. At the beginning of the war there were three broadcasting stations, of which the most powerful was the Radio Rumania, a 150-kW station at Brașov; 14 wireless stations for civil airlines, and a number of radio beacons, government and commercial stations and police wireless stations.

II. War-time Developments

1. Telegraph and Telephones

206 It was reported in 1941 that the Germans had laid a telephone cable from Berlin to Bucarest through Czechoslovakia and Hungary.
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2. Wireless

207 In May 1942 it was reported that the wireless headquarters in S.E. Europe for the "Lufthansa" was at Bucarest. Budapest, Venice, Rome, Belgrade, Zagreb and Sofia are all controlled from this headquarters. An internal Rumanian network for purely military purposes is also worked from Bucarest.
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It was learnt in 1943 that there was a plan for the construction of four new medium-wave transmitters to replace existing stations. The new stations were to be at Iași and Timișoara and in Bucarest and Transylvania. A new 50-kW short-wave transmitter for foreign broadcasts is also planned.